## NO FOREMAN FOR THE CLEARY JURY.

THE WORK OF CHALLENGING AND SELECTING JUR-

ORS NOT YET FINISHED. When Judge Barrett and the jury, and the prisoner Cleary, and the lawyers, the essential actors in the lie" drama now being enacted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer were all in their places yesterday morning, District-Attorney Martine announced that Juror Prince must become the victim of a peremptory chal-lenge. This action must have been taken upon secret information, for Mr. Prince seemed to be one of the best men in the box. Unless one should actually sit in the om and listen to the names of the taleamen as they are called out, it would scarcely be believed that so many Germans were in New-York. The Germans and German-Hebrews form nearly two-thirds of the panel. They usually make good, conscientious witnesses and at en tive and faithful jurors. About twenty-five talesmen ok the stand one after another and with one accord they all began to make excuses. Finally James Lynch was illed. He makes awnings at No. 124 West Broadway. His testimony was odd. He said he had never read any thing about these cases except the cross-examination of "Jake" Sharp during the Senate inves tigation. Mr. Nicoli began to probe him. Had he ever heard of Jachne or McQuade or O'Neil and

of the newspaper articles about them, but none of the

Q.—Ever heard of Duffy! A.—Yes.
Q.—Fullgraff! A.—Yes.
Q.—Waite! A.—Yes.
Q.—Mare you heard what they testified! A.—I have heard about their being meetings of thereen Aldermen
Mr. Shafer objected, but the Court said the examination was proper, and the answer to the next question showed that it was important.

of their cases! He replied that he had read the headings

owed that it was important.

2.—Have you ever heart of Katie Metz! A.—Yes, once.

2.—When was that! A.—Last night.

2.—Last night. A.—Yes, sir.

2.—Last night! A.—A friend of Last night! A.—A friend of the last night! A.—A friend of the last night are also as you hear of her last night! A.—A friend of the last night!

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A.—A friend of the last night!

A.—

Did he express any opinion about the testimony? A.
he said he thought it was doubtful if she could reco

hize them.

Judge Barrett—Why did you converse on this subject when I bade you not to do so! A,—Well, Juage, I couldn's get away very easely. I was in my friend's room last night and he began to talk about the case.

The Judge—Why didn't you stop him! A,—I told him I couldn't talk about it nor express any opinion.

The Judge—Well, that's all I desire to ask you, sir.

The emphasis placed on 'ne word "you" indicated that the Judge wight have some operations to sak completely.

the Judge might have some questions to ask somebody else. Mr. Nicell continued his examination and discovered that Lynch's friend was John H. Lockwood, of No. 315 West Twenty eighth-st., and that he keeps a 5-cent restaurant near Cortlandt-st. in Broadway. The tales-man professed to be able to decide the case on the evidence alone, and he was allowed to take his seat in the The prosecution then challenged the ninth juror, Mr. McGarrah. Even the dull work of getting a jury is occasionally en-

livened by an amusing incident. John McGrane, who keeps a news-stand and variety store at No. 773 Ninthave., afforded some entertainment. He said he thought there was some bad work done by the Aldermen and that ody got some money. Q.-What papers do you read? A.-All of them. I picks pone and then Fother, but I don't take much stock in none

This sentiment afforded Mr. Shafer undisguised satisfac

Q.-Why don't you approve of the papers ! A.-They don't know everything. I was a printer once, and I know all about ese views were announced with many smiles and winks a reporters. Mr. McGrane's mirth was out short, how-by the presecution's challenge, and he left the stand

did, and he skipped me.

Mr. Shafer's face looked sympathetic. "Too bad," he murmured, gently. Mr. Fuller said he had read something about the case, but he didn't know much about it. He had a general opinion, however, that Aldermen were essentially a "hard lot."

essentially a "hard lot."

Q.—Have you such a prejudice against informers as would prevent your giving their evidence the weight it is entitled to in law! No, I have not, A.—I think a man is a fool it he knows they have proof enough to convict-him and don't turn State's evidence. I would do it myself. [Laughter.]

Q.—You would! A.—Why, certainly. If I was innocent I would stand out until the last dog hung, but if I was guilty snel knew they could prove it. I would get off as light as I could—you bet your life.

and knew they could prove it. I would get off as light as I could—you bet your life.

Mr. Fuller said he could try the case on the evidence, but the Judge found out that he had the gout and that confinement hurt him seriously. He was excused. Adolph James was finally chosen to occupy the chair left vacant by Mr. McGarrah's retirement. He deals in South American goods at No. 88 Walker-st., and lives at No. 251 East Fiftleth-st. He looks honest and fair.

After the moon recess Mr. Nicoll bade farewell to Mr. Lynch, whose friend, Mr. Lockwood, had expressed doubts as to the accuracy of Katie Metz's memory. His place in due course was taken by Edward H. Quick. a printer, of No. 22 West Fourth-st. Mr. Quicke talked better than he looked, and seemed to be an intelligent and conscientious person. Juror Bernstein then got a ticket of leave and an hour was spent wrestling with opionated jurors. Robert H. Moses, a wholesale confectioner, at No. 32 Dey-st., living at No. 52 Charles-st., at length took the stand. He had an opinion amounting, in fact, almost to a conviction with regard to all the accused Aldermen, but nevertheless he was sure that he could give the defendant a fair trial on the evidence. He was taken as the eight juror, and Mr. Martine announced that the prescention was sait-fied with the jury. Seven peremptory challenges had been exhausted.

Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Shafer and Mr. Vincent put their was sait-fied with the jury. Seven persons that had been exhausted.

had been exhausted.

Thursherty, Mr. Shafer and Mr. Vincent put their had been exhausted.

was satisfied with the jury. Seven percent per their had been exhausted. Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Shafer and Mr. Vincent put their heads together. "Let's get rid of that ugly old fellow over there," said Mr. Shafer, and thereupon Mr. Vincent announced that the foreman, Mr. Warner, who was the first man drawn on the first panel carly on Monday, was excused. It was probably a wise move for the defence. Mr. Warner looked to be an houest, clear-headed man. George schreiner, a scavenger and contractor, knew Keenan, Fuck, Rothman and McQuade. He said that his would make no difference to him in judging of the case; but his admission that he might incline to favor evidence in the line of his present impressions was fatal to him and he was excused. John Schoonmaker was called and produced a written statement which he showed the ludge. If represented that he was in the fish business and that this was Lent, and therefore he prayed to be left. The touri smilingly declined, but after Mr. Nicoli and Mr. Shaker had looked the talesman over, they consented to let him go. Harvey L. Pence thought that he could decide on the evidence in spate of his opinion, but the Judge doubted it and he faded away, too. The Contract of the decide on the expectation of the spate of his opinion, but the Judge doubted it and he faded away, too. The Contract of the decide on the the faded away, too. The Contract of the prosecution falls upon Mr. Nicoli alone. He has to do all the questioning of the talesmen as well as all the quarrelling with the irascible Mr. Shafer. The jury now is as follows:

lows:

1. Vacant.
2. Benno Klopfer, corsets, No. 1,044 Lexington-ave.; No. 385 Broadway.
3. Ernest Young, groceries, No. 364 East One-hundred-and twenty-nret-at; No. 2,361 First-ave.
4. George S. Squine, dry goods, No. 101 West Ninety-fourth-at; No. 340 Broadway.
5. Edward H. Quick, printer, No. 226 West Fourth-st.
6. James E. Do'y, stationery, No. 133 West Forty-accenth-at; No. 364 Sixth-acc.
7. William J. McPherson, banker, No. 51 West Twenty-ciphth-st; No. 2 Nassu-st.
8. Robert H. Mosos, candy, No. 52 Charles-st; No. 32 Dey-at.

8. Robert H. Mosos, candy, No. 52 Charles-St.; No. 32 Dey-st.
9. Adolph James, Sonth American goods, No. 251 East Firleth-st.; No. 88 Walker-st.
10. Jacob Marks, clothing, No. 153 East Fifty-fifth-st.; No. 311 Church-st.
11. Nathaniei J. W. Lecato, bookkeeper, No. 226 East One-lundred-sand-iourteenth at; No. 19 Union Square, 12. Jonathan B. Curry, insurance adjuster, No. 108 Madison-ave; No. 18 Exchange place.

District-Attorney Martine said yesterday that Colonel fellows would probably be on hand if his presence and ald were imperatively needed at any time in the trial. He has made the closing appeals to the juries in all the Aldermanic casea.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY'S AFFAIRS. THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

The policy-holders in this city of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company express great confidence that they will succeed in retaining the receivership of the assets of the company in this react in the courts of this State and get it remanded from the United States Court. A formal attempt to accomplish this result may be made in an application to the United States Court, or the matter may come up in the proceedings bacts Court, or the matter may come up in the proceedings beauth the Continental Bank to secure an attachment on the company's procerty in this State. This latter suit was the in the Supreme Court a few days ago, and when is in the Supreme Court a few days ago, and when it is in the Supreme Court a few days ago, and when it is in the Supreme Court a few days ago, and when it is the stripe of the United States Court. General State Court of the Counter of the United States Court. General State of the United States Court. General State of the Counter of the Policy holders here, in of the opinion that the Connecticut Bepolicy-holders here, in of the opinion that the Connecticut Receivers will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands full in laving the assets Receiver will have their hands and the company in the Receiver will have their hands and the Receiver will ha

THRONGS AT THE ORCHID EXHIBITION. The orchid exhibition at the E on Musce forms a con-mient resting-place for the fashionable throng of shop-ers who crowd West Twenty-third-st. The view from the

Par who crowd West Twenty-third-st. The view from the alleries of the winter garden is an attractive one, and the satisfact seats which line them were falled all the after-box peateds by stoody relays of ladies, who looked down on the satisfact of variegated flowers and plants and intimet to the gypsy music of atunest Lajoa's liminarian Band. Another assure on interest will be added to the exhibit on the latter part of the week, consisting or on extensive controls of caster filles and a numer of new, and as yet unawed, varieties of roses. At the north end of the half a pretty fotto has been constructed with the conventional pool in the suite. Water himse and creeping vines cluster round the sater making a centrol of attraction for all yes.

The newly adopted plan of keeping the exhibit open until thinght sooms to be appreciated. It is the cater-going populate, many of whom "take it in" on their way home.

SHIP MISSING FOR NEARLY TEN MONTHS. se Briliah ship Thomas N. Hart, which was loaded by Boyd linelen for Shanghai and salled from here on May 16, is seed to be lost, she was sighted four days after she salled to be lost. She was signification days after an same and aniles cast of Sandy Hook, and has not since been able had a cargo of 52,000 cases of refused petrological bases of coal. The vessel was of 1,400 tone built positis in 1855, and was owned by William in w. d. outh, N. S. She was commanded by Captain C. outh, N. S. She was commanded by Captain C.

S TO THE AID OF THE SHENANDOAH. meamers of the Old Dominion Line was sent from relay to the assistance of the Shenamosai, of the it went ashore on Hatteras Bar during the heavy night. The Shenamodain is lying on the sand in rater and it is inought that no injury has been at. She was being taken to Noriolk and had no Trelate.

BAYE TO SERVE EIGHT MONTHS EXTRA rety, an ex-convict who is known as "Red."

convicted of assault and was sentenced yester.

Cowing to five years in the State Prison. For a beat out of prison for a few months, and by he foliag before this fines when his sorner term applied, it there had been no commutation for

CITY LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

BILLS THAT ARE TO BE OPPOSED BY THE MAYOR AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Some of the members of the Legislature from this elty are looking forward with a good deal of interest to the time when Mayor Hewitt will be able to devote his attention to office work Before his sickness he proposed to call department heads in consultation coneerning pending legislation affecting this city at Albany. Dur ng Mayor Grace's first term he and Controller Campbell were able to defeat a good deal of bad legislation by opposing bills and publicly giving their reasons for doing so. When Mr. Edson became Mayor he called the department heads together and they opposed or approved bills by resolution, but as they did not make public their reasons the effect was not what was expected. During Mayor Grace's last term he had one of his special friends. Mr. Scott, appointed an Assistant Corporation Counsel and sent to Albany at heavy expense to supervise legislation affecting this city. "Cittzen "Miller was also aided from the city treasury in this way. Mr. Grace thus avoiced making any enemies by keeping altent concerning legislation. But as both Miller and Scott were unpopular at Albany they had practically no effect on legislation. In fact, some members of the Legislature freely stated that the opposition of Miller and Scott to a bill would, so far as it had any effect on them, induce them to support it. This year Mr. Scott is again spending the city's noney at Albany to superintend the work of the Legislature.

When Mayor Hewitt is able to resume active work in his office he is expected to call department heads in consultation, and put a quietus on a number of ambitious schemes which Plunkitt, Murphy, Ives, Shea and other city members are trying to put through the Legislature.

Controller Loew, President Coleman, cf. the Tax Albany. Dur ng Mayor Grace's first term he an i Con

bitious schemes which Plunkitt, Murphy, Ives, Shea and other city members are trying to put through the Legislature.

Controller Loew, President Coleman, cf the Tax Department, Corporation ounsel Lacombe and other department heads have stated their willingness to unite in this work. Among the bills which are expected to meet the strong opposition of city authorities are the following: Punkitt's bill to revive the Metropolitian Transit scheme and authorize an elevated road on Broadway the mandatory clause in the Tenement-House bill providing for more policemen and sanitary inspectors; Cullen's exterior street bill; Langtein's bill compelling the approviriation of \$20,000 for opening the museums on Sundays; Ives's bill to improve One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. the bill to increase the pay of nolice sergeauts; Cullen's manure-dump bill; Tranhagen's bill to pave Fourth-ave.; Burne's bill affecting elevated and other roads; Shea's bill conceining water rates and his bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have to detend the tide to their offices; the bill to compel the city to pay the expenses of officials who may have

them. here are numerous other such bills, over 200 which There are numerous other such bills, over 200 which seriously interiere with home rule in the city. The local authorities now have tull power to open and pave streets, to fix salaries, increase the police force and do many other things covered by bills before the Legislature. The purpose of these bills is to take away the discretionary powers of the Board of Estimate and other boards and compet them to do things which they do not approve. All such bills will be opposed by the Mayor and his advisers.

## JUBILEE OF A METHODIST CHURCH.

CELEBRATING ITS REMOVAL FROM THE BOWER VILLAGE TO YORKVILLE.

The Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will

celebrate the tortieth anniversary of its removal from the " Bowery Village " to Yorkville next Sunday. In the morning the paster, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, will deliver an historical address, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, of "The Christian Advocata." At 2 p. m. there will be a re-Christian Advocate." At 2 p. m. there will be a reunion of present and tormer officers, teachers and
scholars of the Sunday-school, and at half-past 7 o'clock
in the evening Bishop W. L. Harris will preside at a
platform meeting, when addresses will be delivered by
the Rev. Dr. J. E. Gorse, the Rev. D. Lull, the Rev.
Dr. A. D. Vail and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer. Wednesslay there will be a reunon love-teast in the evening, and on Thursday evening there will be a reception and social reunion tollowed by an entertainment.
This church traces its history back to the first Methodist Episcopal church in America, which was erected
in John-st. in 1768. Thence to the "Bowery Village"
Church in 1818, and in 1837 to Yorkville, at Eightysixtn-st. and Park-ave. The building here, which was
erected fifty years ago, was a modest wooden building
a story and a half high, and was known as the Eightysixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1857,
when the need of a more durable building became
evident, the old church was demolished and a brick
hiniding was erected and dedicated in January 30,
1859. But as the church prospered and grew it became evident that a larger and better building was
necessary, and three years ago the bundsome edificnow known as the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal
Church was dedicated.
The officers beside the pastor are: trustees, Charles
3. Keys, president; W. A. Owen, secretary; John T.
Young, treasurer; John H. Moss, J. Mason Thorp,
Samcel H. Vand-water, James H. Ferdon and Andrew
Beacon; stewards, E. C. Keys, S. C. Puilman, E. J.
Tichegor, George Kelly, Thomas Fleteber, C. W. union of present and tormer officers, teachers and

Young, treasurer; John H. Mose, J. Mason Thorr. Samuel H. Vand-water, James H. Ferdon and Andrew Beacon; stewards, E. C. Keys, S. C. Pullman, E. J. Tichenor, George Kelly, Thomas Fletober, C. W. Turner, William Betty, Nathantel Wise, Charles W. Turner, William Betty, Nathantel Wise, Charles W. Turner, William B. Groft, Hollis Holman, W. A. Owen, A. R. Jollie and John Westervelt. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Charles W. Turner. Local preachers, William A. Owen, Michael L. Ryan, William H. Storrs and Benjamin Wilson; exhorters, Egbert Winkler and James L. Howard. The pastors since 1836 have been John Luckey, Daniel De Vinne, James Floy, John C. Tackaberry, S. H. Clark, S. W. Fisher, Elbert Osborn, Richard Scawan, Samuel A. Seaman William McK. Bangs, Amos N. Molyneaux, Benjamin Rediord, Benjamin M. Genung, Bradley Sillick, Peter C. Oakley, Wilham G. Browning, Loyal B. Andrus, Salmon C. Perry, A. M. Osbon, Peletiah Ward, Stephen D. Brown, De Los Luil, Albert D. Vail, Abr. ham J. Palmer, Albert D. Vail, Abr. ham J. Palmer, Albert D. Vail, Abr. ham M. King.

FARRELUS BRIDGE OR TUNNEL SCHEME.

NEW-YORK OFFICIALS OFFOSED TO SUCH AN UNDER

TAKING.
The bill introduced by Assemblyman Farrell or Wednesday, authorizing another bridge or tunnel across the East River from a point at or near Broadway, between Kent and Bedford aves., Brooklyn, to a point at or near Grand-st., between the river and East Broadway, New-York, is not favorably received by the authorities of this city. Acting Mayor Beekman said:

by the authorities of this city. Acting Mayor Beekman said:

The one great objection to this project is the expense it will involve. A bridge is out of the question, because the lam on both eides of the river lies low. A tunnel will be encornously expensive, because it will be necessary to begin the excavation a long distance back from the river, on the New-York side, at least. The East River is very deep at the point named, and the tunnel would therefore have to be made at a considerable depth. The greater tile depth of the tunnel, the longer the excavation on each side of the river in order to have a reasonable grade. There is less reason for this bridge or tunnel because I understand that the Blackwell's Island Bridge, connecting New-York City and Ravenswood, and thereby giving railroad communication with Long Island, will soot be an accomplished fact.

Controller Low-I am opposed to any bridge or tunnel of this kind which will sandle a considerable part of the expense on New-York City, as was the case with the present bridge, while Brocklyn receives all the benefit. Flore is no pressing need for a bridge at the point hamed. A unnel would not live an enormous expense. Park Commissioner Crimmins-There is no real need for a bridge or tunnel from Brands at the consent to the construction of a bridge or tunnel from Brands at the channel is deep at that point. Congress has given its consent to the construction of a bridge server at Blackwell's Island. This is needed. It will open up nil-rail equinminications with Long Island. In nideration for the street of the street and that this bridge is very likely to be built in the near fu are, strong men being back of the enterprise, judiuding Mr. Corbin, of the Endelland.

## WIDENING GANSEVOORT STREET.

The work of demolishing the buildings in Gause voort-st. for widening the street has begun, and a large voort-st. for widening the street has begun, and a large force of men will be busy for several works in tearing down the old structures. The buildings were sold at auction on January 19 to the highest bidders for removal, ann when the material has been taken away the Department of Public Works will grade and curb the street. The changes begin at Washington-st, where about twenty feet of the inidings are forn away on the north side of Gansevoort-st. Gansevoort-st. crosses within a space of three blocks Washington, Greenwich, Little Twelfth and Fourth sits, and Eighth and Ninth aves., and terminates in Thirteenth st. When widened it will make a straight and broad thoroughtare to Gansevoort Market. The buildings for the market have been approved by the Fire Department and will be erected this spring.

ONE SCIENTIFIC MAN NOT INFALLIBLE.

The Res. W. H. Milborn in Lippincott's Magazine.

I was born in Pinhadeipnia, and when five years old received an accidental cut in the left eye from a sharp misalie in the hand of a playmate of my own age. The lipiny was not a fatal one, and if the doctors had left me alone it is probable that I should have had the use of two good eyes for the rest of my life. After the wound heated it was covered by a slight load, which the physician said must be removed by the use of nitrate of sliver. This he spplied in so large a quantity that the eye was seared as with a hot from, and the sight went out forever.

A flerce inflammation was set up, passed to the other eye, and with two bazing furnaces under my forehead I apent two years in a room dark as night, on a diet of gruol, mush and molesses, and rice, with almost daily doses of medicine, cupplings, leechings, and bleeding, administered after the herole method of that line, the eyes kept constantly wet with a solution of sugar of lead. When I came out of the prison it was with a small fraction of the right eye, for the solution had left a deposit which, uniting with the lymph from the inflammation, had formed opacities in the corner which in time blotted

SEAT NUMBER ONE VACANT. good behavior, he will be compelled to serve the eight months | the sun from my sky and shut out from me the beauty of | DR. HAMMOND ON COCAINE.

HAUGHTON AND MORRIS'S LICENSES. HOLDERS OF THEM LIKELY TO BE TREATED AS

VIOLATORS OF THE EXCISE LAW. The Excise Board yesterday prepared a list of 500 liquor-dealers and beer-sellers who got licenses from Messrs. Haughton and Morris while the latter held the fort in Bond-st. and claimed to be in office. To-day the list will reach the Police Board with this lefter:

letter:

We Jestre to call your attention to a large number of persons who are seling strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, without having been licensed to do so, but upon the pretence that they are so licensed. We herewith transmit a list of those persons who hold alleged certificates of ilecnse sixned by Nicholas Haughton and John J. Morris were not Commissioners of Ecoses after May, 1885, and they could not therefore issue excise licenses. It has been claimed that the alleged licenses issued by them might properly be recognized as valid, noon the grounds that they were acting by authority of law, that they collected the leval fees for such licenses and Morris had reason to suppose that they were acting by authority of law, that they collected the civil fees for such licenses and Morris had reason to suppose that they were acting by authority of law, that they collected the civil fees for such licenses and Morris have been placed to the cred tof the Excise Fund. It is unnecessary to consider this claim, for the reason that it is not true. I moneys paid to Messrs, Haughton and Morris have not been placed to the credit of the Excise Fund. It is not true. I moneys paid to Messrs, Haughton and Morris have not been placed to the credit of the Excise Fund. It is not true. I would not be credit of the Excise Fund; have never been received or recognized as excise moneys, and are not in the City Treasury.

As to the claim that those gentlemen were acting in good faith in accepting such moneys and in having the Sourd of Police Commissioners alouted, and through the Sourd of Police Commissioners alouted, and through the Sourd of Police Commissioners alouted, and through the Sourd of Police Commissioners alouted, but would be supported the such and is hereby directed to issue an order to the police force giving notice that the Mayor has appointed Charles H. Woodman, William S. Audrews and John Von Glahn as Commissioners of Excise in the place of with the suppointment becoming notice that the presumption is We lesire to call your attention to a large number of

ers, the Commissioners of Excise issued, and caused to spublished, the following notice:

"OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

"All applications for license to sell strong and spirituous inquers, wines, ale and beer, must be made to the Board of Excise, 32 Chambers st., and all feet for such licenses must be guid at this office. No licenses other than those issued by the Board will be recognized.

"WILLIAM S. ANDREWS," "UHLIAM S. ANDREWS," "JOHN VON GLAHN.

"WILLIAM S. ANDREWS," "Commissioners of Excise."

From that time forward Charles H. WOODMAN, Milliam S. Andrews and John von Glahn, have been, as stated in the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the defacto Commissioners of Excise, performing all the duties of their office, issuing ideenses and paying to the City Chamberlain, to the resell to the Excise Fund, all movels received therefor by them Mesers, Hamphon and Morris had full and immediate notice of the epinion of the Corporation Counsel, and of the

them and to request that they shall be dealt with as violators of the excise law.

The communication was sent too late to reach the Police Board yesterday. Superintendent Murray saw a press copy of it late in the afternoon and declined to make any comments on it before it had reached the Board. Probably the Board will refer it to Corporation Counsel Lacombe to-day and ask his advice on the subject of arresting the dealers mentioned in the list, Before the Court of Appeals locided in favor of the new Board of Eccise, and against the claim of Messrs, Haughton and Morris to be the lawful Board, the police recognized licenses from either board. The sum of \$45.630 was received by Messrs, Haughton and Morris for licenses after they ceased to be Commissioners according to the decision of the Court of Appeals. Of that sum the City Chamberlain received \$35.790, and \$11,840 was deposited in the German Exhange Bank to the credit of the city. If the dealers who paid the money are obliged to take out new licenses they may make a claim for it or sue Messrs, Haughton and Morris. It is not probable that the police will arrest the dealers without warning.

BUSINESS MEN APPROVE HIGH LICENSE.

There was such an unanimity of approval of the High License bill among the members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that there was no discussion upon the resolutions introduced by Cornelius N. Bilss at the meeting, and they were adopted by a unanimous vote. James M. Brown presided. The resolutions were as follows:

M. Brown presided. The recolutions were as follows:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Chamber, the question of high license has not only an important moral bearing upon the interests of the city, but is of grave importance as touching the question of trainton, which brings it properly within the consideration of this Chamber as a commercial question; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That this Chamber heartily inderes the bill entitled "An act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoglicating liquora," introduced into the Assembly January is by the Hon. E. H. Crosby, and they carnestly request the members of the Legislature from this city to do all in their power to secure its passage. nuest the members of the Legislature from this city to do all n their power to secure its passage. Mr. Bliss also reported that the resolutions introduced

by John F. Henry and James H. Seymour at the last meeting of the Chamber and referred to the Executive Committee had been considered, and that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that action by the were unanimously of the opinion that action by the Chamber, as proposed by the resolutions, would not at any time during the pendency of the recent strikes have been judicious. The cause of the difficulties was beyond the control of the Chamber, and the natural remedy having been applied by the discontinuance of the troubles, no further consideration of the resolutions is necessary. The report was adopted, Gustave Schwab introduced a resolution disapproving the bill introduced in the Legislature on Wednesday providing for the building of a low bridge over the East River from the terminus of Second-ave. at the intersection of Harlem River. The resolution was adopted, and ex-Collector Robertson, ex-Congressman Conkling and Gustave Schwab were appointed to send a memorial to the Legislature incorporating the views of the Chamber. Another resolution adopted urges upon the Legislature to require that surface cars shall be heated by some other means than by coal-stoves. George W. Hall and Henry F. Noyes were elected new members.

THE ARMOUR COTTONSEED OIL SCHEME. UNABLE TO GIVE THE DETAILS YET-VALUE OF THE RAW PRODUCT AS A FERTILIZER

H. O. Armour, brother of Philip D. Armour, who re-ently made a public statement of the intention of himself and associates to enter the business of manufacturing cottonseed oil to be used in the preparation of lard and cottonseed oil to be used in the preparation of lard and other hog products, was asked yesterday by a THIBUNE reporter for the details of the scheme. Mr. Armour replied that the published statements were substantially correct. "We intend to establish factories for the production of the oil," he said, "but the project has not made such progress as to enable me to give any details yet." Mr. Armour added that a nephew of his, whose home is in Kunsas (Tiy, was in the South at the present time arranging the details of selecting sites, etc. When asked respecting the capital (\$10,000,000) which the dispatches have reported would be obtained by the new company, Mr. Armour said that that was a point not yet settled." I do not think so large an amount will be required," he added.

A toember of the Cotton Exchange said:

A normher of the Cotton Exchange said : A member of the Cotton Exchange said:

The proposed establishment of mills for making oil from cottonseed, by a syndicate of which the Armours are at the head, is tooked upon by many as a new industry. It has been used for cooking purposes throughout the South for many years, marrly everybody using it in place of lard, the plauties have been encouraged to seel it to crushers because it was an immediate cash return, but I think it is of lar more value to them as a fertilizer and they will find it to their disadvantage in time if they dispose of the seed in that way. I have known it to sell as low as \$5 a ton for oil-crushing purposes, but it is worth much more than that when returned to the faird as a fertilizer. On the black-londs of Alabama, in the Guif States and on the Mississippi bottoms the land is rienough without fertilizing, but artificial sangures are needed on the cotton lands in the Atlantic States.

EXPLAINING HOW THE PLAN WAS FORMED.

EXPLAINING HOW THE PLAN WAS FORMED.

LOCKPORT, March 3.—The six Oliver Brothers interested in the new cotton-seed oil company formed by Phil Armour of Chicago live here. Thomas Oliver to-day said: "We are deeply interested in this scheme and in fact are Armour of Chicago live here. Thomas Oliver to-day said:
"We are deeply interested in this scheme and in fact are
the originators of it. Two years ago we owned two of the
largest cotton-seed oil mills in the South. The American
Cotton Oil Trust Company were buying all the mills at that
time they could by their hands on. They offered us nearly
twice what ours were worth and we accepted their prices
on condition that they retain three of my brothers in
salaried positions and that we take sock in the company.
They shortly became disastisfied, telegraphed us to meet
them in New-York, and we sold out our stock. This was
occasioned by a rumor that the American Company was
about to put a block of \$11,000,000 in stock on the market. Washington Butcher's Sons, oil refiners, of Philadelphia, sold out at the same time. They joined us. Our
next move was to secure Armour. There are some
others in this scheme, but Armour, the Butchers
and Olivers are running it. There was a meeting at Atlanta on Saturday when the final arrangements were
made. The officers to be elected at the meeting to be
held at either Philadelphia or Chicago this week will undoubtedly be: President, ft. Butcher; general manager.
Fred. Oliver; secretary and treasurer, John Oliver. Our
plan is to build twenty mills in the South. A capital
stock of \$5,000,000 has been decided upon with
\$2.000,000 accek paid in. We will build eight mills this
year, the machinery for which will cost \$80,000 for each
mill. There will be sixty-four cotton presses ordered and
240 linters. Some 1,000 hands will be given employment."

WHY THE THETIS 18 DETAINED.

WHY THE THETIS IS DETAINED.

The United States steamer Thetis, Lieutenant W. H. Emery, commanding, is yet at the Brooklyn yard regardless of Commodore Baccro't Cherardl's official announcement to Emory, commanding, is yet at the Brooklyn yard regardless
of Commodore Baccrott Gherardi's official amouncement to
the Navy Department that the Thetla would be ready to sail
by March I. The cause for this delay is lack
of necessary money to complete the construction work at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.
The Thetla has been detailed to survey the coust of Alassa
during the summer months in those regions, and in winter
time will run regular lines of deep-sea soundings between
San Francisco and the different South Sea islands.

FRANCE ARMING AN ASSOCIATION HERE. Collector Magore yesterday re cived instructions from the cretary of the Treasury to withhold, upon arrival here,

HIS REPLY TO BROOKLYN DOCTORS.

HE INSISTS THAT THE DRUG IS NOT A POISON AT

AI.L. Dr. William A. Hammond remains complacent in his riews on cocaine as announced before the New-York Neurological Society some time ago. He is not disturbed by the action of the Medical Society of Kings County after the reading of Dr. J. B. Mattison's paper o Cocaine Dosage and Cocaine Addiction," in appointing a committee to draft a resolution to be presented to the Legislature, "placing cocaine on the list of poisonous drugs, to be sold only on a physician's prescription." Di Mattison said that he had found fifty cases of cocain poisoning, four of which were fatal, and characterized Dr. Hammond's statements on cocaine as " mistaker

Dr. Hammond expressed his views in a frank, emphatic manner. "Now, for the first fhing," said he, taking up THE TRIBUNE article on the action of the Kings County Medical Society, "Dr. Mattison wants a law passed plac-ing cocaine on the list of poisonous drugs, to be sold only on a physician's prescription. He and his associates evidently don't know what they are about, and you may make that statement as blunt as you please. There is no such thing in existence as a list of poisonous drugs, to be sold only on a physician's prescription. Now, see here," and Dr. Hammond took up a small book containing the statutes of this State on the subject, "according to the law, it is simply unlawful to sell the poisonous drugnentioned in the two schedules, A and B, without labe ling the bottle 'Poison' and marking the name and place of business of the seller oult. Anybody can go to a drug store and purchase all the aconite he wants on rep resenting that it is for a legitimate purpose and giving his name and residence. The statute on that point

any poisons included in schedule A without, before deliverin the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in book kept for that purchaser, the name and quality of the purchaser, the name and quality of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required and the name of the dispenser.

"Now," continued the physician, taking up a Recor of the Sale of Poisons, used by a well-known druggist of this city, and adding with a twinkle of his eye, "let me read off some of the entries here, giving the essentia points: 'Two ounces of Paris green, for roaches; 2 oz. laudanum, for a horse; ½ oz. phosphorus, for experiment.' Why, a man might have got that to experiment on his wife for all anybody knows! Here is 4 oz. cyanide of potassium, for cleaning. A single grain will kill a man in a single minute. It is perfectly evident these gentle-men of Brooklyn don't know the law and what they are talking about, when anybody can get any of these poisons on his own representation. Another purchaser here [referring again to the record] gets 2 oz. arsenie 'for rata' another, 10 oz. corrosive sublimate 'for water bugs Here are eleven sales of Paris green for Croton bugs, rats and roaches, and we all know how frequently it has been purchased and used in attempted suicide. One man, you remember, purchased the article, pretending it was for a dog; he used it for suicide; there is no law preventing a man calling himself a dog. Here is strychnine 'for killing a cat,' one-half ounce cach of tincture acouite, nux vomice and cantharides, each sufficient to kill a strong, healthy man, 'for medical purposes'; four ounces arsenic' for the dors,' and other poisons for the following purposes: 'For a sick woman,' for external application,' for the stomach-ashe,' and here is an entry of two ounces of laudanum and for what purpose! 'Habitual use,' Here are other entries of laudanum and also of morphia' for habitual use,' I am glad I found these entries, for these particularly show how easy it is for any one to purchase poison.

"Now, If Dr. Mattison should succeed in having cocaine placed on the list of poisonous vegetable alkaloids—for cocaine is a vegetable alkaloid, and such alkaloids 'as are poisonous' are included in schedule A—all a person would have to do would be to go to a drug store and say he wanted so much cocaine for a dog,' for external use,' for habitual use,' and he can get it without trouble.

"But If Dr. Mattison wishes cocaine placed among for a dog; he used it for suicide

remai use," for habitual use," and he can get it without trouble.

"But if Dr. Mattison wishes cocaine placed among poisonous vegetable alkaloids, he must show that it is a poison. That is a hard thing to do; it is difficult even to define a poison, and, on the subject of cocaine especially, abundant evidence could be adduced to disprove Dr. Mattison's position. All that is necessary for the Legislature to do at the furthest is to declare cocaine a poisonous alkaleid, and that would be ridiculous. Every physician knows that cocaine is not a substance to be used indiscriminately in all doses and no physician pretends that it can be.

"The experiments of other people show that cocaine is not a pelson. Here is a little book, the last work on coca and cocaine, by Dr. William Martindale, demonstrator of materia medica in University College, London. He says:

habit with cocaine under an idea that it would be an antidote; but as their will power was airealy destroyed by opium, they went on taking cocaine, which, with opium, made a bad combination. Dr. Mattison, when speaking before the Neurological Society on my remarks on 'Cocaine and the Cocaine Habit, was unable to adduce a single instance of the cocaine habit except in those who had acquired the opium habit. I have used the drug in a great many cases and in large doses and have seen no ill effects, and not the slightest disposition to acquire the habit."

TROUBLE IN A BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

THE EXPLANATION GIVEN BY THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

During the last two days dispatches have been put

lished from Nashville, Tenn., giving the details of a con-troversy between the students of the Roger Williams University and Dr. William H. Stiffer, president, and T. E. Baleh, treasurer of the university. The dispatches alleged that the students charged Mr. Baleh with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and Dr. Stiffer with shielding him and threatening to expel any student who preferred charges against the treasurer. The local location Trustees of the University and Dr. E. T. Hiscock, president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, under whose management the university exists, investigated the matter and the charges were sent to this city. A report unsatisfactory to the students was returned, and 137 of them requested the faculty to grant them an honorable dismissal. This the faculty fid, and also requested Dr. Stiffer and Mr. Baleh to resign, for the good of the university. The two officers refused to resign, and declared that they would not go until ordered to do so by the Home Missions Society. It was also stated in the dispatches that the "color line" entered into the difficulty.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, secretary of the Home Missionary Society, was found in his office in the Temple Court building yesteriay by a Tribux reporter, to whom he said in regard to the matter: University and Dr. William H. Stifler, president, and T.

Temple Court building yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, to whom he said in regard to the matter:

I do not know who sent these dispatches to this city, but they probably emanated from one of the local trustees. There is no "war" in Roger Williams University, as the dispatches atte, but there is a serious disagreement between a number of students and the two gentlersen named. None of the students, however, has been dismissed, so far as the tolograms I have received show, although about 100 of them have delared their intention of leaving if the obnoxious officers and removed. I would like to say that the color question of involved in this controversy at all. The difficulty began first with Mr. Balch, whose arret business methods were annoying to the attent. The president, becoming heigh and the students made charges against him and demanded his removal of the president. The president, becoming heigh, and that such charges should be made, demanded their withdrawal, and threadours extreme measures if this was not done. An investigates extreme measures if this was not done. An investigates extreme has the sum of the string as a safe for by Dr. Stiffer and Mr. Balch to the office that in his financial management on February 21. This resulted in a vote of confidence in Mr. Balch to the effect that in his financial management in the has been above reproach, and expressed the Board's disclosed in an deever-protoch on certain charges applicitly circulated against him.

reprobation of certain charges publicly circulates against Dr. Stiffer do not in themselves constitute sufficient ground for any action in the direction of his removal at present from the presidency of the university." It was however, decided that in view of the university. It was however, decided that in view of the existing lack of harmony in the management of the institution, a change of administration may be necessary in the near future.

Mr. Morehouse said that there were other phases of the dissatisfaction with the treasurer which he did not care to speak about. The whole matter would probably be settled in a week or two.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR CONCERT HALLS.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR CONCERT HALLS.

The published statement that Mayor Hewitt had a consultation with Police Superintendent Mirray and other officials on Tuessiay or Wednesday, on the subject of closing the concert halls, was not true, Mr. Murray and yesterday, Acting Mayor Beckman had taked with Mr. Murray and had communicated the Mayor's wishes, and it was arranged that Corporation Counsel Lacombe should apply for injunctions to prevent must in these places. Mr. Murray has been assured that the mayor with not give licenses for musical or other enter that the ments at places where liquor is sold and there is to be concert of action on the part of the authorities to close up all the "dives" in the city. TO REMOVE THE RODIES FROM A CEMETERY. Application was made to the Board of Health yesterday by the congregation of Brail Jeshurun, at Madison-ave, and Sixty-fittlest, for permission to remove the bodies from the old burying ground in West Thirty-second-st. to Cyprosa Hills, Santtary superintendent Day was asked to make a report on the application. No bodies have been buried in the Thirty-second-st. grounds for more than thirty years.

A MEETING OF CRICKETERS.

The New-York Cricket Club held an enthusiastic meeting at No. 126 East Nineteenth-st last evening. There was a large attendance and several new members were elected. The prospects for the coming season are exceedingly good. The annual election of officers will take place on Tuesday, March 15, at 8 VIGOROUS SEARCH FOR MAGGIE KEBERLEIN. The search for the missing Maggio Kebersein, who disappeared from her home in Brooklyn on saturday night, has thus far proved unavailing, and every possible clew has been followed in vail. Yesterday Poice superintendent Campbell sent out the tollowing order to seah poice captain:

"Use every means at your command to find out the where-

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AT COLUMBIA THREE DISTINCT PERIODS IN THE COLLEGE HIS

TORY-A SKETCH OF DR. BARNARD. The last annual report of Fresident Barnard dia tinguishes between three distinct periods in the history of Columbia College: the dist, about a century in dura tion, is called the gymnastical period, being that in which no studies were attempted but those leading to the degree of bachclor of arts; the second, is the period of professional schools, covering about twenty-five years during which the union was effected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Law School and the School of Mines were put in operation; the third, or the period of university instruction, dates from the year 1880. The Graduate Department, established in that year, promises to be in the future the principal organ of the usefulness of the institution. The School of Political Science properly belongs to this, being a school of non-professional but advanced learning. As yet the number of students in this department is moderate, but compared well with the corresponding schools at Harvard and Yale at the same early period after their institution.

The college, or more properly university. embrace nominally six schools, to wit, a School of Arts, a School of Mines, a School of Law, a School of Political Science, a School of Medicine, and a School of Graduate Instruction. The School of Mines derives its name from its original form, which was that of a school for the training of min ing engineers. In its subsequent development it has been extended to embrace a large number of schools practically independent, to wit (besides mining engineering). civil engineering, mechanical engineering, sanitary engineering, metallurgy, analytical and applied chemistry practical geology, architecture, and geodetic surveying. In connection with some of these schools practical classes are held during the long vacation in the summer. as for instance, in mining, mechanical engineering, sur veying, and geodesy. In the Graduate Department in struction is given in classical and Oriental literature and philology, in mathematical physics, physical and practi

struction is given in classical and Oriental literature and philology, in mathematical physics, physical and practical astronomy, geology and palæontology, elemistry, theoretical and practical, microbiology, psychology and the history of philosophy, history, constitutional and international law, Roman law, political economy, social science and many other subjects.

Each separate school of the college formerly had its special library, but upon the completion of the new library building, in the fall of 1883, all the libraries were consolidated by Melvil Dewey, the university librarian, who has as a staff of officers the law librarian, the science librarian and other specialists. These are assisted in turn by a staff of young women who are trained to catalogue the books and as library assistants. A School of Library Economy has just been started.

The hall of the library building has a triple-arch roof, supported by iron, truss-work, so that the floor space, which is 113 by 75 feet, is unbroken by divisions. The floor is dotted with tables to which the reader may take as many books as he desires, and a tap of the bell in the librarian's room to the engineer puts at the reader's disposal a movable electric light, which he may turn off or on at will. The tables have individual lamps, and the shades for these burners and for the others about the room are so arranged that all the light falls on the books, and no ray glares into the reader's eye. Free access is permitted to more than 25,000 volumes on the walls of the main hall, while smaller and more private reading rooms are reserved for students engaged in special lines of work. Above the wing of the library building is the astronomical observatory, and in it are the telescope, the transitinarument and the other gifts of Trustee Rutherfurd.

Dr. Barnard was been in 1809 in Sheffield, Mass. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Francis Barnard, of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, who came to his city and taught in the Dear and Dumb Institution for se

A LITTLE NAVAJO.

A LITTLE NAVAJO.

From Nature.

As we know, the Navajos are an American tribe of Indians, scattered for the most part over the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona. Quite a number of them live with their families, in the curious little habitations they erect, about the irontier military station of Fort Wingate, New-Mexico. It is in this latter place that I have had the opportunity, for over two years past, of studying man, of their ways and customs. And it was here, too, that, a few days ago, I went out among them with a photographic camera, armed with an English instantaneous shufter, with the view of taking a few pictures of them while they were actively engaged in some of their very interesting games.

were actively engaged in some or five more or less satis-games.

After having obtained four or five more or less satis-tactory plates, the Induans because quite restive, as-they rather object to that sort of thing; and, as if by common consent, they gradually disappeared, a few-at a time making tor one of their low, conical-shaped mud buts, where they entered through the single small door at its side. In less than half an boar there was door at its side. In less than half an bour there was none of them to seen outside at all, and, knowing rull well that they would not appear a zain so long as I remained upon the ground, I shouldered my instrument and prepared to come away. At the time, I was standing between two of their huts, situated some three nundred yards apart, with a well-besten, though narrow rootpath passing from one to the other. There were no trees within a quarter of a mile, the plant

and propared to come away. At the time, I was standing between two of their haifs, steaded some three numbered yards apart, with a well-besten, though narrow tootpath passing from one to the other. There were no trees within a quarter of a mile, the plant being starsely covered with sage-brush, the plants being from two to three feet high. Just then one of their babies toddled out of the aborway of the inperhut; the child could not have been over ten annihaled, and were only a very dirty little shirt, which came about half way down to his knees. It looked more like an infant Eskimo than any child, not white, that I know anything about; and it started right down the path with a very unfeasly baby, waddle, making for the lower hut, shere I imagine its mother had taken refuge from my merciess camera. I had often longed for a good picture of a Navajo baby in its native plains, and here was an opportunity not to be lost. So, stepping a few feet out o the way, in an instant I had my instrument in positiou, locused on the path, and, with instantaneous snap ready, I stood quietly for my subject to pass. On he toddled, until he came within thirty feet of me, where he suddenly stopped, and, to my surprise, seemed to fully take in the situation.

At this stage, I felt quite sure that one of our babies, especially at this tender are, would have begun to cry and more than likely retraced its steps to the hut from whence it had issued. Not so, however, this instant of my company the surprise, seemed to fully take in the situation.

At this stage, I felt quite sure that one of our babies, especially at this tender are, would have begun to cry and more than likely retraced its steps to the hut from whence it had issued. Not so, however, this instant Navajo; and, mark the difference. He ateadily watched my every movement, and was evidently determined to reach the lower hut. Very cautionsiy leaving the path on the side tutches from me, he was, in the next instant, behind one or the sage-brushes, which was somothing over a root t

A BELIEVER IN THE HOT WATER CURE.

From The Philanelphia Times.

The name of W. J. Gordon, of Cleveland, the millionaire owner of Clingstone and a score of other horses that each e ist up in the thousands, is familiar to all patrons of the turt. His son and sole heir, Charles Gordon, was in the city yesterday on business. Young Gordon is an extensive manufacturer, but inherits his father's love for fine and fleet horses and is an enthusiastic patron of baseball and other athletic sports.

an enthusiastic patron of basecan and other athlete sports.

"My particular hobby," he said yesterday, "is the hot water cure. Four years age, after a tour of Europe, I was taken sick in Cleveland and my case was pronounced hopeless by the leading physicians. When hit was almost extinct the hot water cure was suggested by an olu rellow who is con idered a quank, but he snarched me from the paws of death. He gave me all the hot water I could drink and as hot as I could stund it, dieted me on toast and rare beetsteak and here I am sound and hearty."

ADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION COLONEL A. L. CONGER'S OBSERVATIONS.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS TIRED OF FREE TRADE

ONDITION OF LABOURES ABROAD.

Colonel A. L. Conger, member of the Republican
National Committee for Ohio, has just returned from
a two months' trip in Europe for his health. He has
been chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee,
Commander of the Ohio Republican Committee, been chairman of the Ohlo Republican Committee, Commander of the Ohlo Department, G. A. R. and is one of the men who is counted among the future Gubernatorial possibilities of his State, in which he is a leading business man. He is at the head of the Whitman & Barness Manufacturing Company, which makes mower and reaper knives and stakles and has factoried in five or six States, besides one at St. Catherine's, Canada. Colonel Counger made some observations in Europe to which he gave expression in an interview as follows:

in My observations abroad have intensified and greatly strengthened my views in favor of a strong protective tariff for this country as a broad principle, of sound governmental policy upon which the government should be run in refer to derive the greatest good for the greatest number. I am satisfied from what is aw that we have no need of going into free trade to sustain our position among the nations of the world. Ac can maintain the present powerful position that we hold if we still maintain our tariff, and we sould not better ourselves by throwing it over. The necessity for a reduction of the revenue can be sufficiently and the first of the control of the prohibitive first and the first of the prohibitive first and the first of the prohibitive first of the fi

"Throughout France and Italy I discovered that the laboring man lived principally on bread. They have no meat, no butter, no coffee or tea. A little watered wine is their only beverage. That is what American workingmen would come to under tree trade. They have literally no chance of advancement. Here they have good living and good wages, free schools that opportunities to rise in the world. Over there it is a mere struggle for life. Such advantages as ours would be toolish and sniedal for Americans to throw away. Instead of looking back to find precedents we should make precedents for the tuture. In other words, while profiting by the experience of the past, we should lead and not foilow."

INTERPRETING THE COMMERCE LAW.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE ASSOCIATED RAIL-

ROADS TO GOVERN PUTURE ACTION. The trunk lines and their western connections in joint conference yesterday at Commissioner Pink' office continued the arranging of details in connection with the Interstate Commerce law as interpreted by the committees on freight classifications and on rates. One important result of the new classification is the placing of grain and provisions in classes which reduce the rate on April 1 five

freight classifications and on rates. One important result of the new classification is the placing of grain and provisions in classes which reduce the rate on April 1 five cents per 100 pounds to the basis of twenty-five cents on grain from Chicago to New-York and thirty cents on provisions. The cutting of castbound freight rates at the West is general and extensive and the Chesapeake and Ohio line is accused of making rates to Newport News less than 20 cents on grain. The other lines to the Atlantic scaboard are making rates for below the existing tartif, and at an informal discussion of the subject yesterday it was agreed that nothing could be done to correct the situation with the April reduction pending before shippers. It was the general sentiment that the execution of the me haw would have to be the means of reforming the cutting and the Commissioners are pleased that the United States are soon to undertake the task of preserving an open and uniform tariff, a work which the so-called pool agreements have so far failed to accomplish. The loint committee adopted resolutions to make no rates to intermediate points higher than the rates established by agreement to points beyond. The publicity of through rates is also to be confined under present conditions to the territory covered by the trafik line commission and the Central Traffic Association. The point committee also accepted the plan of adjusting the percentage of through rates to points beyond the Mississippi River on the basis of distances. The resolutions on the first two subjects were as follows:

\*Resolved\*\*, That under present conditions, castbound or west-bound through rates should only a such cash, and the published to any point on any railroad, no bill of laining at a highest the stariffs.

\*Teor from those junction points in Joint Committee territory to or from which the roads of associations west thereof establish their tariffs.

\*To or from those junction points in Joint Committee having decined under the reties that the majority report of t

BRER-SELLERS LEAVING POOL BREWERS

BEBR-SELLERS LEAVING POOL BREWERS.
Secretary Scifert, of the Browers' Association, still denies that there has been any noticeable effect on the sales of the pool browers from the boycott. He said yesterday: "It it were not to the newspapers I would not know of any boycott being in progress. No reports of any loss of customers have been made to me."

At the headquarters of the retail dealers, over Bode Brothers' liquor store at Twenty-fourth-st. and Sixtave., a different story is fold. A meeting of the Central Executive Committee was held yesterday and reports were received from nearly all of the eighteen local organizations. In every case the reports showed that the members were changing as fast as possible and about 350 have sent word that they have changed already. The following resolution was adopted unant mously by the executive committee:

\*Resolved, That this committee request the members of all local organizations to at once suspend their purchases in alsa well as lager beer with all browers in the lager beer pool, who are also browers of all. Notably Measrs, Yeangling, Balantine, Beauteston & Werr, Abbott and Lipelias.

Copies of this resolution were sent to the presidents of all the local organizations. It was reported that Fifsgerald Brothers, of Albany, had purchased the College Point Browers, with a capacity of 75,000 barrels, and were out of the pool.